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one cannot but regret that they should be treated as quite so secondary in importance, and on the other hand, that they should be allowed to enter at all at points where they necessarily interrupt the continuity of the evolutionary progress towards the constitution. Both lose by this method. At the same time, it is only fair to note that the treatment of these subjects, although sketchy, is generally masterful. Still the author might with profit have heeded Thiers' warning: "We have much too much politics in this country," and his own trenchant remark that "a representative assembly is not a whole people." A pleasing exception to the treatment of the subjects from the parliamentary standpoint is the account of the terrible blight which befell the vineyards of France between 1865 and 1882 during which one-half the total area of French vineyards was ruined. The foreign situation is treated with skill and penetrating insight. The space devoted to it is proportionately not large in view of M. Hanotaux's familiarity with this subject. Twenty-seven pages are devoted to *France and Europe* in 1874, and fifty to the *War Scare* in 1875.

The work has suffered considerably in translation because of the unusual license used by the translator in making excisions, often quite arbitrary in character, of clauses and sentences, and of most of the notes and explanations. So valuable a work should be given the English reader as nearly as possible as it leaves the author. Apart from this, however, the English rendering preserves the spirit of the original to a high degree.

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**Lea, H. C.** *The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies.* Pp. xvi, 564. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.

Like Mr. Lea's other books, this is distinctly one of authentic information. No future writer on Spanish government outside of Spain, especially its American colonies, can disregard it; and, indeed, in the light of what is here brought forth, much of Spanish colonial history must be rewritten. Throughout, the work abounds in nice points of true historical criticism and philosophic insight. Its first five chapters on the European dependencies, namely, Sicily and Malta, Naples, Sardinia, Milan and the Canaries, are in large measure the drippings from their author's previous extensive research for his other volumes on the Inquisition. The last three chapters, by far the major and more valuable portion of the work, dealing with the Holy Office in Mexico and the Philippines, Peru and New Granada, represent an almost entirely new field, the only extensive work in which has been heretofore done by the Chilean scholar, J. T. Medina. The materials for the work have been drawn from many sources, in large part from manuscripts conserved in various archives, libraries and collections, both public and private. The few printed sources dealing with the Inquisition in the European dependencies have been freely consulted, while Medina has been the printed source for the latter chapters. It may be stated with almost positive assurance that the Mexican archives still contain much matter that

has not been utilized by Mr. Lea, and which, with the recent investigations of Dr. Bolton, will be far easier of access than formerly. The abundant matter in Blair and Robertson's *The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898*, touching the tribunal in Mexico, and especially its subordinate branch in the Philippines, has, however, been neglected. In Vol. v of the series, pp. 256-273, are given the instructions issued to the first commissary of the Philippines in 1583. Vols. xxv and xxvi contain much valuable information on the tangled relations of Gov. Corcuera with the episcopacy, religious orders and Inquisition, a perusal of which might have led Mr. Lea to modify some of his conclusions. Vol. xxxvi is rich in material *in re* the illegal and high-handed arrest of Gov. Salcedo by Inquisitor Paternina. On the whole, the Philippines deserved more space than has been given them. In that section (p. 299), the date of Bishop Salazar's arrival should be 1581. The first commissary in the Philippines seems to have been Diego Muñoz, O. S. A., and *not* Francisco Manrique (p. 300). Throughout the work, a closer chronological arrangement at times might have conduced to greater clearness. In the European part, one is brought into touch with all the state and ecclesiastical policies and machinations of the day. In the American chapters is adequately presented for the first time the awful consequences of the establishment in the western world of the Holy Office. These chapters, to a much greater extent than the preceding ones, unfold a tale of graft, immorality and corruption that is well-nigh incredible. In this hemisphere, so far from the Suprema, control or even direction in the slightest affairs was almost impossible, and the Inquisition became the instrument for the satisfaction of private aims, revenge and greed. It weakened and deadened all private and public life, and not even the most sacred relations were safe from its impious touch. One lays aside this book with mingled feelings of depression, pity and exultation—of depression and pity for the sufferings entailed and the blindness of the world; of exultation for the destruction through its own weight of the vast incubus that was sucking out the best of the lands on which it had fastened itself. State-ruled religions, or religion-ruled states alike are apt to prove evil in consequences.

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**Metchnikoff, Élie.** *The Prolongation of Life.* Translated by P. Chalmers Mitchell. Pp. xx, 343. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

Old age is not brought on by a wearing out of the tissues. Many animals live for long periods. Others, of apparently equal strength, are short-lived.

Men desire to live long lives and it is right that their lives should be long. Many great things have been done by men who have passed the age of threescore and ten years. Scientific developments which will solve this problem of senility, thus providing a longer life for the race, will be of inestimable value to humanity. At present the knowledge of the author